Amnsements and Meetings Co-Night.

BOOTH'S THEATER .- "Sardanapalus." FIGHT AVENUE THEATER.—"Life."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—2 and 8: "Uncle Tom's Cabin."
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—" Baba."
OLYMPIC NOVELTY THEATER.—2 and 8: Variety Per-

PARK THEATER .- " Clouds." BAS FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATER.—Variety.
TWENTY-THIRD STREET OPERA HOUSE.—Kelly & Leon's
Minstrels.

Minstreas. Union Souare Theater. "The Two Orphans."
Wallack's Theater. "Forbidden Fruit."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN .- Day and Evening: Centennial Loan Exhibition.

Academy of Missic.—"La Favorita."

American Issirute.—Day and Evening: Annual Fair.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Day and Evening:
Centennial Loan Exhibition.

BIEINWAY HALL.—Concert: Thomas.

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THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE is in The Tribune Pavilion, Belmontave, Centennia Grounds (on the bank of the Lake). The Philidipida Branes office is at No. 713 Chestinuts. (old Massonic Temple). Subscriptions and advertisements recovered at regular rates at both offices. The DAILY TRIBUNE served by carrier in all parts of the city early in the morning.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1876.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-It is now said that Servia is unwilling to consider the terms of peace proposed by the Powers, unless made to her direct. - A brother of the late German consul at Salonica, and his family, were massacred at that place. :=== There are reasons for believing that the Chinese will submit to the British demands.

Domestic .- A form of constitution for a permanent association has been reported to the Bankers'
Convention at Philadelphia. —— The Republican State Committee of Indiana has issued an address warning the State against Democratic repeaters. The orders for opening 300 more money order offices have been withdrawn on account of inadequate clerical force. —— The runor of a treaty with Russia for a barbor in Siberia is denied. - No signs yet of the planet Vulcan at the observatories. = A grand day of reunion of the Governors of States at Philadelphia, with the outgoing and incoming Presidents, is proposed for Nov. 10 to end the State days.

at Cooper Union, on the respective claims of the Republican and Democratic candiprepare a plan of Republican reorganization in this city propose to have the voters reunrolled and the office-holders deprived of power. Controller Green was offered a nomination for Mayor by city contractors, - Judge Shipman rendered an important decision that erroneous assessments are not conclusive against the Govern ment. === Gov. Tilden reviewed the city regiments at Madison-square, = The Jerome Park races were won by Janet Norton, Sultana, Tom Ochiltree, Vigil, and Deadhead. - Gold, 110, 110, 110. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 90910 cents.

THE WEATHER.-THE TERBUNE'S local observations indicate no especial change in the weather. === In this city yesterday the day was cool and clear; thermometer, 54°, 61°, 55°.

Colorado makes a good beginning. Though the result is not positively known, the Centeunial State seems to have cast her first vote for the Republican party. This is the first gun of what promises to be the October broadside.

Gen. Dix was Mr. Tilden's immediate predecessor as Governor of this State, and what he says of the Democratic claims of reduction of taxes and general retrenchment has the weight of official authority. His figures are in emphatic contrast to those of his successor.

A reunion is proposed in Philadelphia, as a close to the series of State days, of all the Governors of States and Territories, to take place a week after election. It might be a good time for the Governors of three great States to "shake hands across the bloody " chasm."

In Ohio the Democratic canvass seems to have been overdone, and the attacks on the head of the Republican ticket have produced a reaction. The Democratic canvass pretty much everywhere is overdone, and that will be the precise predicament of the whole party in November.

Though representing vast interests that could be greatly benefited by concert of action, the bankers of this country have remained up to this time wholly unorganized. The first important steps in the formation of a national association were taken yesterday at Philadelphia, and hereafter the banks and hankers will be able to make themselves heard.

The Democratic "Boys who Wore the Blue." who are now filing out to Indiana, wore it, a good many of them, only till they could safely get it off their backs. In other words, a number of them, it seems, were bounty-jumpers and deserters, and some of them afterward wore the gray. The approach of this band of reformers has led to the issue of an address law maker; that popular self-government is by the Republican State Committee, cautioning Republicans to be on their guard against fraud- individual self-government; and in general that plent voters and attempted intimidation. the Democratic party should be in power. The

apprehensions, as they seem likely to, we shall chiefly to the details of distribution in the aphave a novel spectacle in a party that announces itself as the sole agent of reform, and | two on either side are ranged the whole Demothen attempts to ratify its self-appointment by frauds upon the franchise.

Yesterday as well as the day before the behind these noble leaders. It shows on their sun's disk was closely scanned at all the large observatories throughout Europe and America. If Vulcan had crossed the sun the occurrence could not have been overlooked. The search will probably be kept up for a day or two; and then, if as is expected by most astronomers, nothing is seen of the planet, the abdication of Mr. Kelly's predecessor, the they will be confirmed in their belief that it wise and gitted person who now, thank Heaven, never has been seen by anybody.

A scheme for the reënrollment of Republicans in this city, so as to provide for the admission of Liberal Republicans into the District Associations, has been prepared by Mr. Thomas E. Stewart and approved by the Liberal Committee of Conference, has received, it is understood, the silent assent of Mr. Isaac Dayton, the representative of the Regular Republican Conference Committee, and has been submitted to the State Committee. One provision proposes a radical change in the methods of governing the Republican party in this city, by making office-holders ineligible to membership in nominating conventions or the Central Committee, and to posts as officers of the associations. This would be, in a word, revolution. The controversy which the mere proposition will excite will be useful in solving this vexed question. Office-holders will hold that there is no justice in disfranchising them because they hold office, and there will be many, on the other hand, to favor this wholesale remedy for a crying evil.

MR. CCNKLING AT UTICA. The address of Senator Conkling, delivered yesterday at Utica, is the speech of one, it must frankly be admitted, who is disposed to regard as favorably as possible the errors and misdeeds of the present Administration. It is, however, substantially candid. Mr. Conkling admits "with shame and sorrow that individ-"uals holding official trusts have been guilty of detestable jobbery." He thus qualifies himself for asking voters to consider "whether "the nation is likely to profit by being given "into the keeping of these who in field and forum have been on the bad side in the vital "trials of the last twenty years." Mr. Conkling falls naturally, as all speakers upon the same side must, into a consideration of the history of the Democratic party. We may not be disposed to go quite so far back as he does, nor to hold the children responsible for the sins of the fathers. It may be urged, we admit, that the Democratic party claims to be now just what it has always been, and that it points to what it was in the days of Jackson as evidence that it is to be implicitly trusted in the days of Grant. We will not dispute upon that point-there is enough for criticism in the party doings of yesterday or of the day before. We prefer to remember that a Demoeratic majority in the House of Representatives gave the party such an opportunity as may never come to it again; and voters who do not care for the peculations of the Jackson or of the Van Buren dynasty may be decided by the general character of the policy only lately exhibited by Democratic Representatives.

Mr. Conkling handles this part of his subject vigorously and with a strict adherence to facts -the votes of the Democratic majority against the speedy resumption of specie payments, in favor of the assumption of Southern claims, for taking the cotton tax out of the Treasury and returning it to the Cotton States, for refunding the Southern portion of the direct tax levied on all the States in 1861. Meanwhile, as Mr. Cenkling says, "they reduced no tax, "they did nothing to improve hard times, they "cut off appropriations most of which they " will put back in deficiency bills, and they " removed Union soldiers from little places." We repeat here what is really the important large and enthusiastic meeting of "Boys in Blue," point of Mr. Conkling's speech. There are nany voters who are dissatisfied with the character of the present Administration, dates. == The sub-committee appointed to and they are naturally inquiring whether it will be better to trust Republican professions of reform, with a new class of men in the Executive offices, or whether they shall cast their ballots for Tilden and Hendricks. The value of Mr. Conkling's speech will be found, not in his defense of old Republicanism, but in his searching criticism of what professes to be new Democracy.

We think too that Mr. Conkling is entitled to attention when he says that "the old Southern political sway is uplifting itself again," and adds: "Slavery in form is "dead, but race hate, race oppression, and "race murders have taken its place." We may not be willing to go quite so far as Mr. Conkling does, but there would be reason for grave apprehension, were political power to be con fided to that branch of the Democratic party which has always felt that its main strength was with the South. We are cautious, and we have reason to be. It was one thing during the last Presidential canvass to be willing to confide in-certain Democrats in alliance with trustworthy Liberals: it would be quite another to commit the whole power, strength, and policy of the Government wholly to the Democratic party, uncurbed by concession and unrestrained by a condition with men of larger and more patriotic opinions. Mr. Conkling admits the necessity of reform, and promises it on behalf of his party. This is a step certainly in advance; there was a time when he might not have said so much as this; but that he and others of his class see the errors of their party, and are desirous of reform, affords the best guaranty which the honest voter can have of the safety of supporting the Republican candidates, a support of Mr. Tilden being with such out of the question.

RECONCILIATION AND REFORM. That was a historic group at the Monument | House on Monday evening. It certainly deserves embalming. The present political period has hardly offered a finer opportunity for a painter, and it will be a great misfortune if it is not handed down on canvas to posterity, just as we are handing down the national debt and other blessings. Here was Mr. John Kelly; there was Mr. John Morrissey; chieftains both; both leaders and oracles in the great movement in behalf of political reform; but representing on this field, in the Monument House, the diverse interests of two wings of the party of Reform. It was a solemn occasion, this meeting of John Kelly and John Morrissey. For these two statesmen have had differences. Not political; they agree perfectly upon the cardinal principles of Democracy, that the law breaker is the best

safest in the hands of those least capable of

portionment of official plunder. Behind these eratic party of New-York. It is a very charming spectacle to see Abram Hewitt, Edward Cooper, and that class of men, in the ranks part great devotion to reform, and much confidence in the two eminent citizens who divide the honors of leadership. But these two men were here to adjust differences. It was a sublime spectacle. It marks an epoch in municipal political history. There has been nothing like it since is on his way back to us from Vigo. The object of the conference between these two leaders was to take steps toward practical agreement upon the only issue upon which they are at odds, to wit, the division of the offices. Both leaders and both factions of the party are entirely agreed upon the need of reform and upon the general method of reform, which consists, of course, in turning out Republicans and putting Democrats in; they only differ as to the details of the division of spoils. It must have been a touching scene when

these two chiefs, animated by a common pur-

pose and kindled with zeal for the common cause of Reform, came together. The Reform movement has witnessed nothing like it since -well, say since the last time there was anything to divide. Last year, Mr. Morrissey and all his following were of the opinion that the very worst thing that could possibly happen would be the success of Mr. John Kelly and his crowd. Mr. John Kelly and his crowd were so decided in their belief that Mr. Morrissey's influence upon politics was bad that they put him out of Tammany and would have none of him or of his followers. In consequence of these differences, Mr. Morrissey and his wing of the party allied themselves with the Republicans, and did actually put Mr. Kelly and Tammany to rout. We do not know that either Mr. Kelly or Mr. Morrissey has experienced any change of heart since then, or that either has changed his mind as to the propriety and the necessity of the others being put down as a political power. And this makes the occasion at the Monument House the more affecting. To see two such eminent leaders of a great party laying aside all minor differences of that sort in order to bring in Tilden and Reform and the chance for a new and larger "divide" s extremely touching. The case of the highwaymen who ceased quarreling over the booty of an ordinary traveler when they heard the approach of a wagon train and began at once to harmonize, is no parallel for this, whatever any ribald opponent may say. That was harmonizing for purposes of robbery; this union between Kelly and Morrissey is for the sake of Reform. This is known to be true, for it is openly painted on a great many banners. And we say again that it is a very touching and beautiful spectacle, and ought to be perpetunted on historic canvas, when two such leaders come together, laying aside all differences to shake the dice or turn a copper on the division of offices. It makes the heart of the patriot leap with joy.

Moreover, the coming together in this maner of the two wings of a great party by their representative men illustrates the condition of the party by the character and position of the leaders. Nay, more, it is a comment upon popular government, free institutions, and poitical progress. Here now is the metropolis of the continent, one of the great cities of the world. It is ruled by a political party strong enough to have its own way unquestioned for a long series of years. That party divides upon a question of the distribution of spoils, the only question upon which it has had for years any opinion whatever, and the two leaders behind whom the broken factions rally are-John Kelly and John Morrissey. It is a good deal of a party that when it breaks in two falls naturally to such leadership; a great party that has so guished persons are sitting up nights adjusting differences, conferring, conciliating, and harmonizing. And who shall doubt their sincerity? Look at the list of leaders-are they not Reformers all? Who doubts it, would question the Christianizing influence of Medford rum, and distrust the dance-house as a means of grace. Can they reform our politics? Of course they can. They could teach Sunday-schools if the inducement were made suf-

WANTED, A CHANGE-NOT FOR THE WORSE. Yes, the times are hard, and we want a change. Voters who cannot read may be dehided by the Democratic pretense that hard times exist here only, are caused by Repubican government, and can be removed by Democratic victory. But voters who are able

to read or write know better. They take up the last report of failures by the mercantile agencies, and find that the proportion was greater in Canada than in the United States. Republican rule here does not produce failures in Canada. They see in the daily papers accounts of more numerous and disastrons failures in England than in the United States. Especially in the iron regions the failures there are many, while here the business begins to improve. The official report of failures in England also shows heavier losses there than here, and the transactions of the banks, published by The London Economist, show a decline of 14 per cent in the inland trade, and of 12.4 per cent in all trade, since the 1st of May, and there the depression is increasing, while here it is decreasing. In London the decline in August and September is much greater than in July; in New-York it is very much less. But Republican rule does not cause hard times in England.

Men who read the papers, or who have correspondence with friends in other European countries, know that the hard times prevail there also. We copy from the Berlin Börsen Zeitung a statement of the profits of banks, iron and coal companies, and trading commiss in Cornany in 1879, 1879, and 1975.

patrice in Ocimany, in		fits, per co-	
Companies, Number, Banks, old. 48 Banks, new. 95 Iron and coal, old. 26 Iron and coal, new. 58 Trading, old. 25 Trading, new. 225	1879. 10.75 10.46 15.63 10.80 7.92 8.40	1873. 7.15 2.59 19.23 7.02 6.24 3.39	1875. 5.47 2.10 4.15 1.52 5.76 1.36
Every one who reads	or corr	esponds	know
that the times in Germ	any are	worse i	n 1876

than in 1875, and yet these figures show, as The London Economist observes, that "probably the diminution of profit is far greater than could be shown in any other part of the world." But here improvement has begun; in Germany, and in other European countries generally, there is no sign of relief. Now Republican rule in this country has not caused

hard times in Europe. The truth is that there are hard times all over the civilized world. He is a very dull

ened by sixteen years of exclusion? To break the public credit by repudiating a pledge, and to plunge slowly reviving industry back into the gulf of utter uncertainty as to the future? By no means. The remedy is to go forward until an honest dollar shall reward honest labor. It is to secure for trade the solid basis of specie payments. Already we have gone far on the road toward that desired end. We have endured much, and made many sacrifices already. To threw away all we have gained, to make all our sacrifices worthless, would be miserable folly. We want a change, not for the worse, but for the better. The election of Mr. Tilden means a change from hard times to harder times.

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

Mr. Tilden, and his party, assert that the Government is not living within its income. The monthly debt statement proves that Mr. Tilden and his party assert what is not true. The Government has saved from its income, and applied to the payment of its debts, \$2,915,365 35 within the past month, \$3,119,369 92 within the month of August, and \$1,138,033 93 within the month of July, making \$7,172,769 20 during the first quarter of the fiscal year, which is at the rate of \$28,691,076 80 yearly. It saves something from its income every year, however much hard times cause the income to decline, and since March 1, 1869, a period of ninety-one months, it has saved something in every month except eight. The amounts actually saved and applied to payment of debt each

r since that date have oce	111:
1869 March 1 to July 1 1869-70 July 1 to July 1 1870-71 July 1 to July 1 1871-72 July 1 to July 1 1871-72 July 1 to July 1 1872-73 July 1 to July 1 1873-74 July 1 to July 1 1874-75 July 1 to July 1 1875-76 July 1 to July 1 1876-76 July 1 to Oct 1	836,460,779 43 102,643,880 84 94,327,703 84 100,544,491 28 43,667,630 05 4,730,472 41 14,399,514 84 29,249,381 33 7,172,769 20
	STREET, STREET

Total, 91 months...... \$433,196,684 02 To the extent of more than four millions a nonth, and more than fifty millions a year, the Democratic charge is proved to be false by the official statements of the public debt. For some months the amount -aved each month has been applied, not to the payment of interest-bearing debt, but to the payment of debt bearing no interest and ased as carrency, or on which interest has ceased, and this fact proves the falsity of another Democratic charge, that nothing is being done to prepare for specie payments.

The story for the menth of September may he told in a single scatence. Interest on the debt has accrued, in excess of payments, to the extent of \$2,833,282 41. but the cash to meet it has increased \$3,129,207 93, notwithstanding the payment of \$2,619,439 83 of the principal of the debt. This payment has been \$282,680 upon called bonds or matured debt, and \$2,336,759 83 upon the demand debt used as currency, \$839,864 in legal tenders having been retir d during the month, and \$1,496,895 83 in fractional currency.

The large retirement of legal tenders is rendered possible by the issue of \$1,049,830 of additional circulation to the banks, and the whole amount of legal tenders thus far retired under the Resumption act is \$13,465,396. It is probable that this movement will be hastened in the future, through the desire of banks to obtain new circulation based upon the 412 per cent bonds. If the Secretary of the Treasury chooses, he can also rapidly increase his legal-tender balance, as the sale of 412 per cent bonds advances, but no rapid change in this direction, if by him deemed expedient, would be advisable at this senson of the year, and it appears that the legal-tender balance has increased less than one million during the month. The coin owned by the Treasury has increased from \$32,542,156 17 to \$34,813,324 43. In reality, the Treasury many such to divide itself up among. "For must hold a larger sum in coin, though tem-"Tilden and Reform!" it is that these distin- porarily, as large deposits have been made by Syndicate as security for 412 per cent bonds taken, but these deposits are not reported. The bank statement, however, shows war. It will stand by its country, now that the results of that \$6,315,000 in specie has been withdrawn the war are threatened. The people of Ohio will not since Sept. 9, while the exports during the three weeks have been only \$753,000.

The retirement of fractional custoney has been relatively more rapid in the fourth issue than in any other. The amount retired of each issue during the month, and during the six months ending Oct. 1, has been :

First Second Turd	Month. \$61.50 71.58 343.34 333.984.45 1,162,434.96	81x months. \$2,869 53 2,313 52 20,770 12 2,181,143 74 10,539,081 18
Total Si	100 905 93	\$12,746,478 09

Within six months, 45.3 per cent of the latest issue has been redeemed, and only 24.7 per cent of the fourth, and insignificant proportions of the older issues. The inference is clear that nearly the whole of the older is sues, and over \$4,000,000 of the fourth issue, have been lost or destroyed; while the retarding percentage of retirement on the fifth issue indicates that the loss on that will be somewhat greater than has been generally supposed—perhaps fully one million.

PERSONAL

Gen. Meredith Read, the United States Minster at Athens, arrived in this city yesterday from Liv-

Mr. Levi Coffin, the energetic conductor on he famous underground railway of slaveholding times has a serious illness which is thought to be the result of overwork in preparing his book on that great thorough-The grave and reverend seigniors of the British

Association are accessible to fun. At a late evening meeting of divers members they had humorous speeches nd comic songs; but the chief amusement was the ending of fiertificus telegrams to the charman from emi-cut men in all parts of the word. Some of these, such a times from Profs. Huxley and Tymiail, were extremely Mr. William Black is going to make an ex-

MI. Withiam Binck is going to make an ex-cursion to the wild Indian territory, and has expressed, it is said, a tender and not upmatural solicitude for the safety of his scalp. His next movel, in which he intro-duces pictures of American life and manners, will appear in a Harper periodical about the beginning of next year, what an acute and intimate knowledge of American life and manners Mr. Black will have gained in a two-months' visit! Mr. John F. Cleveland, the brother-in-law of

Horace Greeley, and for many years the Financial Editor of THE TRIBUNE, is lying at the point of death at his residence on West Twenty-second-st., in this city. His attent is valvular disease of the heart. At a late hour last night he was not expected to live until morning, and his family, his nicees, Mrs. Ida Greeley, smith and Miss Gabrielle Greeley, and his physician, Dr. R. S. Newton, were watching at his hedside. The Princess de Metternich is as froliesome

as was Marie Autoinette. A Paris correspondent of The Philadelphia Telegraph says that her last freak was to go out to lunch in the forest near Marienbad in a cart drawn by oxen, the cart, harness, animais and all being covered with sariants of flowers, while Madame de Mieternich, dressed as a Wattean shepherdess, herself drove the oxen, directing their movements with her rosewreathed crook. Her guests, who occupied seats in the cart, were all arrayed in Wattean costumes to correspond with that of their bostess.

Concerning Mr. Tupper, Mr. Bayard Taylor writes to The Cincinnati Commercial: "Tupper was here before, in 1818 or '49, when his 'Proverbial Philosophy' was still one of the books on parlor tables. He was then a dumpy, apple-faced, dark-haired little man, Should the scenes of election day verify these difference is personal, we believe, and relates knave who represents, and he a very dull fool notably fussy and self-demonstrative in his manner.

who believes, that the disasters here are wholly or mainly caused by the misconduct of rulers. But what is the remedy? To elect Mr. Tilden? To bring a new swarm of ravenous spoils-hunters upon the Treasury, with appetites sharpened by sixteen years of exclusion? To break the —and will me doubt easily find a Winter's work in that line. In fact, I learn that a number of engagements have already been made for him."

The late Mr. James Lick's son and heir, John Lick, is described by The Philadelphia Times as a tall, raw-boned man, about 50 years old-if his long, stringy, con-gray beard, wrinkled, care-worn features, and generally smashed up appearance meant anything-dressed to look his best—and his best was a country beaver hat, a suit of well-brushed black, made by the village tailor, and a pair of sloces from a freshly imported "box" of shoes from the manufacturers. At Philadelphia, on his way to California, he said to the reporter: "I am going to start to night from here, and am only waiting now for a friend of mine who has just come on from out there. He is going back with me. Wa-al, the way things is I don't want to say what I'm going to do. He was my father and was about \$1 years old. I am his only calld. Ho has one sister living. 'Did I first read of the death in the newspapers P' Oh! no; I have a pocket full of telegrams here, but I won't answer them. I know what I'm going to do." And here Mr. Lack s. owed that he had a good dead of firmaces of character, and could, in the way of bargain, cavii on the minth part of a hair. The year found this "one trustee who refused to resign and allow his father to make a rearrangement of the trust" bent upon foiling him in the matter of the important answer to the question. "Do you mean to attempt to break the deed and will?" It was no use. He would, not answer either flatly or by indirection.

At Mr. Sothern's last appearance in Boston way to California, he said to the reporter: "I am going

At Mr. Sothern's last appearance in Boston the other night as Sydney Spoonbill in "A Hornet's Nest," the play ran smoothly up to the last act, when as Mr. Sothern was speaking the tag, having reached the

"We've not flown high—our aim is not ambitious— A merry tride, not too meretricious—" he was suddenly interrupted by a young man in one of the proscenium boxes, who rose to his feet and shouted that he considered the play exceedingly meretricious. The audience hissed and at the same time the friends of the uninvited orator endeavored to repress him by pulling at his goat-tails from the recesses of the box, but h yeiled wildly to them to "let him alone," and insisted on speaking. Mr. Sothern then requested the audience to let the young man have his say, whereupon he shouted:

"Mr. Sothern, I have come all the way from Providence with my friends to attend your benefit, and now I want to know about this play—I can't make it out." "Well, but we can't play it all over again," said Mr. Sothern, at which there was a birst of haughter. "But I can't make head or rail of it. What's the plot!" yelled the seeker of knowledge from his box, jerking his coat-tail from the grasp on his invisible friends. "My friend, this isn't a two-cent plece," said Sothern, adding, "he says he can't make head or tail of it." Here rose great laughter, of course. The man, notwithstanding the evidences of disfavor shown him by the audience, insisted on being allowed to speak was induced by the actors to promise to do him one favor, and on asking what that might experience to the first of the favor, and on asking what that might experience in the play had done. "Come round to-morrow!" The cartain being quickly dropped, he was escorted out of the box by a policeiman, ami'l great exeitement and numerous threats of violence. It's a pity to add that thus was all a prearranged practical joke, and the chief actor a friend of Mr. Sothern. peaking. Mr. Sothern then requested the audience to

POLITICAL NOTES.

The men on the fence in Ohio and Indiana cem to be getting down rapidly and unanimously on the Republican side. If both elections next week are carried by

the Republicans Gov. Tilden will have a sweet time during the rest of the campaign. The soft moneyites, the John Kelly school of patriots and all the other anti-Tilden elements will take great comfort in saying to him:
"Well, didn't we tell you so!" Ex-Senator Doolittle is saying in Indiana

that he has been so impressed with the "divine n ity" of Uncle Jimmy Blue Jeans that he is sure the State safe. It would have been safer if Uncle Jimmy and his party had relied more on his "divine nobility" and as on his breeches in their efforts to carry it. The two One of the Democratic journals which has

been conspicuously shocked at Col. Ingersoil's infidelity s The Chicago Times, a journal of such deep and humble dety that it heads an account of a hanging, "Jerked to lesus," and alludes to the new Moody tabernacle is Chlengo as "That Salvation Shop," adding: "The Dev will eatch it when they get that Moody machine in good working order, and the revivalist and his musical attach ment begin to grind out Gospel. It will probably provhe biggest investment God has made for many years fter which a select assortment of patent-right soul-ill be thrown on the market."

Congressman Banning of Cincinnati is great in many things, but greatest of all as a handshaker. This latter accomplishment was largely instrumental in electing him to Concress, and he is trying hard to make it re turn him this Fall. Following out his usual plan he rushed up to a prominent German merchant in Cincin uati the other day, holding out both bands, and exclaim ing with much fervor; " How are you, old friend?" ing with much fervor; "How are you, did friend? Indid friend failed to recognize him, and a bystander said:
"This is Mr. Fanning." "Yes," said the Congressman,
"Gen. Banning. I am Gen. Banning." "So you lif
about here?" "Oh, yes. I am a neighbor of yours. I
can the member of Congress from this district." "Sof,
Chineral Panning! Vell I nefer hear day name before."
The chances are he will never hear it again from its

Signs of increasing Republican confidence continue to come from Ohio. The Cincinnati Gazette says in a careful acticle: "Ohio gave no uncertain sound in firmly by the Government through the dark days of the vote to place in power the party that sought to destroy the Government. They are too intelligent and too patrotic for that. The Vallandighammers of 1876 may bost as they did in 1863, and doubting Republicans may car and tremble, but Ohio will record a sweeping Repub-tean victory on the 10th of October, and that victor, will be made still more emphatic in November. This i

The Hon. Galusha A. Grow arrived in Philadelphia on Monday from Indiana, confident of a Republican victory in that State flext Tuesday. He said to a reporter of The Philadelphia Times: "I believe that m will be elected Governor by from 1,000 to 5,000, but don't feel certain as to the rest of the ticket. Harrison is certainly stronger than his party. His name and association with Old Tip are something in his favor, but his chief strength is in being an able and accomdished gentleman, a powerful popular speaker and hav ing been a good soldier. His dignity and intellectual superiority as compared with Blue Jeans Williams is so marked that he appeals strongly to the pride and intel gence of the State, and will, I have no doubt, be some Some stronger than his party vore. For these reasons I look for the success of the Republican candidate for Governor and the probable election of the remainder of the Democratic ticket." Senator Bayard, who is also just back from Indiana and Ohio, told the same reporter that he thought both States were safe for the Democrats.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams is becoming the great letter-writer of the campaign. His appeals to the Democratic voter are turning up in all directions, and they contain about as much warmth as the north-west ide of a barn, when the thermometer is 15° below zero The latest-epistle was sent to the Democratic Com at Mansfield, Ohlo, and contained, in addition to much that he has already said, the following: "I have not word to say in derogation of Mr. Hayes, but it seems to me at least very singular, that in a fearful crisis like this a person should have been selected who has thus far had record on this subject, and that not one individua who had really committed himself by his previous course o the policy of reform should have been seriously sup ported. On the other hand, the action of the convention t St. Louis shows a wholly different spirit. Another strong reason, in my mind, for preferring Mr. Tilden in this emergency is that a new and clear policy toward the Southern States may be inaugurated, free from all the obstacles hitherto raised by a class of the public men of the North who live by ingratiating themselves with every element remaining among us of the evil passions raised during the war. So long as this course is tolerated there will be no real harmony between the sections?

The reform claims of the Democrats have subjected them to a good many sharp raps during the campaign. One of the best of these was administered y Gen. Harrison in his speech at Indianapolis recently when he said: "I think Absalom was the original proto type of this modern Democratic reformer. The first analogy I find is this: that Absalom was first a rebel and then a reformer. [Laughter.] Well that is pretty close to it—as close as preachers generally get to it. I think. He took treason into his heart against his old father, God's ancinted king, and then he went into the nighways-just like Hendricks and Voorbees-and b said to the people: 'Your course is just and right, but the king bath deputed no man to hear thee. O-o-o-o-h-h that I were judge in Israel! that any man that had any interest or matter might come unto me, and I would do him justice.' [Great laughter.] Now, isn't that the language of Tilden when he was told of his nomination i Isn't that a close paraphrase of his words when he strutted up and down like a turkey cock, 'That's because I'm reformer.' [Laughter.] The end of that story is the best part of it, as it ought to be of every story. After it tells how David gathered the loyal hosts of Israel again to his standard, and recrossed the Jordan and defeated the army or Absalom, it winds up, if I recollect right, in this way: 'And Absalom's mule went out from under him.' [Laughter.] There is a prophecy in that verse which is going to be fulfilled this Fall. The result will be that the Tilden and Hendricks reform unle went on from under them [laughter] with Rutherford B. Hayen on his back. [Great cheering.]"

THE STATE CANVASS.

The Albany Argus is in a state of mind. B. has found that "a former Republican New-York State Senator, a man of great wealth, is likely to be prosecuted on his income returns" under the recent order of Com-missioner Raum. Well, what of it?

Col. Lester B. Faulkner offered a resolution in the Livingston County Convention the other day, announcing that the war was brought to a close 11 years ago. The information must have been received by tele graph, and Col. Faulkner no doubt felt "constrained" to suppress it until now.

There is a very friendly feeling in the Democratic press toward the Probibitionists. pleasant notices, and are patted on the back as a party which sometimes wields the balance of power, and so on. This must be pleasant to the Prohibitionists.

In Rochester the other day one Thomas, a Democratic speaker, referred to Tweed as "one more sinned against than sinning." Mr. Fernando Wood says: "The worst man in the Democratic party is better than the best Republican I ever knew." Both gentlemen stand on the St. Louis platform.

Mr. James Parton's suppressed book on the Chicago and North-Western Railroad Ring is being passed around in this State, having been reprinted by the Illinois Republican Committee from a copy which fell into the hands of a Chicago merchant. An explanation prefaced to the book asserts that Mr. Tilden, who figures prominently in its pages, succeeded in having it sup-pressed by an injunction from a King judge.

The "intelligent contraband" who demands Triden and Reform usually turns out badly. One spoke in this city the other night, Taylor by name, who is said by the Rochester papers to have began his career in that place as a burglar, and to have been convicted at different times of many offenses. To show that his record in polities has been consistent with his record in crime, it is only necessary to say that he announced himself as a Democrat as far back as 1854.

The Syracuse Courier is taking up Thomas G. Alvord's record in connection with canal claims. It shows that in the three years of 1870, 1871, and 1872, he voted for bills for the relief of canal contractors. making allowances to the amount of \$563,040. These were the bills by which the canal contractors made their profits. Unfortunately, however, the list which The Courier prints shows that a targe share of the awards went to the Ring contractors in Syracuse. Its publica-tion, therefore, seems likely to endear Mr. Alvord still more to his constituents, without regard to party, and probably helps rather than hurts him.

It is not usually the way of the fervent Denocracy to ignore their national nominees, but there has been not a little cold neglect of them during this campaign. The Buffalo Express says: "It is a singular yet very suggestive fact that none of the trusted Democratio leaders in this State have spoken a word during this campaign that can be construed into a personal indersement of Samuel J. Tilden. In all their speeches and letters this remarkable omission may be noted. When Gov. Seymour wrote his letter declining the Democratic nomination for Governor he carefully abstained from even the mention of Tilden's name. As Gov. Seymour and Sena-tor Kernan have now both taken the stump this peculitor Kernan have now both taken the stump this poculi-arity in their speeches becomes very marked. Gov. Sey-mour at Utica spoke of the Democratic candidate for Governor, Mr. Lucius Robinson, as a man of virtue, in-teiligence, patriotism, and many ether good qualities, but said no word of Tilden, barely mentioning his name in speaking of the attacks of Republicans on his reform policy of the past. Senator Kernan has spoken in Buf-faio, Utica, and claewhere, and in none of his speeches do we find even an alusion to Mr. Tilden personally."

GENERAL NOTES.

Mr. Sankey's songs are becoming national hymns. "Pull for the shore," sings the tow-boy behind his mules on the Eric Canal. "I love to tell the story," whistles the Chicago reporter with his nose in the air.

Four brothers in Hawkins County, Tenn., married four sisters about thirty years ago, and new have 54 children, the average family being 122. The procress of East Tennessee evidently does not depend

The sorrowful sighing of the poor prisoner has been heard. A Richmond lady of great wealth is to marry a convict who has served out a term of nine years in the Penttentiary, and George Adams, the professional train wrocker, has escaped from jail. Estimate the sum of mental endeavor and

enxiety, of physical effort, of time occupied and money spent throughout the country in a Presidential campaign, nd then name the undertaking in which the percentage of wasted energy as compared with the total force Harvard has challenged Yale to an eight-

oared race next Summer. The treasurer of the beat club calls for \$4,000, which will probably be raised by subscription and theatrical entertainments. Five of last year's enew remain at Cambridge, and an eight is al-troady practicing on the river. With prompt and sharp work Harvard may regain her prestige among the col-lege consumen.

The Williams Sophomores "rushed" the Freshmen on Saturday night in the teeth of a pledge given early in the college year not to haze the newmers. President Chadbourne suspended the whole comers. President Candomine suspended the wave class on Monday morning, and threatened to expel every man who would not comply with the conditions within 24 hours. Four members of the class submitted; the rest are thinking it over. Hazing educates collegians in bruishity and meanness. President Chadbourne is deter-nined to stamp it out. He is right.

Frank L. Coolidge, a steady, industrious lad of 17, shot himself on Saturday night at Hartford, niter writing the following letter: "Dear father, forgive me or committing suicide. I am tired of life. Tell mother I am sorry for the back talk that I have given her. Give I am sorry for the continue at the continue at

A bear hunt on a steamboat is something of a novelty. While passing down the Ottawa recently the passengers of the steamer John Egan caught sight of a bear swimming across Onisseau Lake and induced the near swimming across Odisseau Lake and induced the captain to send a boat after him. Bruin was captured with a noose, towed to the steamer and hoisted on board. When he reached the deck, however, he cut loose and made for the hadies' cabin. The ladies scampered out in wild confusion and tied to the lower deck. The engageer followed the hear into the cabin and drove him out on leck, where he was shot.

A blue limestone paving-block has lain in the streets of Memphis, Tenn., 15 years. H was recently broken up in order to be fitted into a new place, and lo a little live frog hopped out and was frisky. If Prof. Huxley will allow it, the little frog may tell as loud a story as Niagara. Tens of thousands of years ago that little frog may have taken a nap in the mud and got irre-trievably stuck; fresh deposits buried it; and in the lapse of ages the mud became stone, and after more tens of thousands of years the block was cut out of the Obio River quarries. What an interesting autobiography that irrog might tell if he could croak intelligibly and his arithmetic were to hold out.

PUBLIC OPINION.

If Judge Hoar's conscience doesn't impel him o take the leadership of the conscience Republicans of its district, how would Ralph Waldo Emerson do for a andidate I—[Boston Herald (Ind.) The most obvious comment on the last letter

f Charles Francis Adams is that he avoids, as scrupu-ously as he did in his letter of acceptance, any reference o the Democratic party.—(Springfield Union (Rep.)

They are pressing into service all the old arty macks they can pick up for Ohio and Indiana, in-uding the superannuated Fred. Douglass, and another in of Africa called "Prof." Langston.—(Troy Press John.) Let, for instance, the Butler men declare

against Gov. Rice, if they dare. The fact would rende Mr. Advins himself disgusted with his own candidact and insure his detent by a majority of tens of thousand Boston Transcript (Rep. Four years ago the Republican candidate for

the President was Wilson. Not to show partiality they are now taken up the other member of the firm, wheeler. The other sewing-machine manufacturers are retting lealous.—[8] racuse Courier (Dem.) In some of the districts where the principal

or ovender is furnished by the Democratic press, on the ts with potent insides, garnished with sheriffs ac-critisements, there is a feeling that the hog choicer is to be attributed to the Republican party.—[Cincinnati Com-serval (Ind.) The Republicans polled Indiana recently The Repulsicans pointed indiana rece-ing found themselves about 12,000 short. They been very active since their discovery. Of course bemocratic will keep their eyes open this week state is Democratic, and our friends must not peru to be stolen from them.—[Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.

The country is not ignorant of the fact that

The country is not ignorant of the fact that the Republican party has committed a great many errors. But these all good men confess and deplore. Do the leaders of the Democratic party confess and deplore the errors of that party for the last sixteen years! They do nothing of the kind.—(San Francisco Eulietin (Rep.)

Every hour proves the wisdom of the renommation or the Hon. Wm. D. Kelley in the IVth Congressional District of this State. He is a power all over the Union. His speeches in Indiana, several weeks ago, and his speeches in Olio now, have told with tremendous effect upon the greenback Republicans.—(Philadelphia Press (Rep.)

Speculation on the result in Indiana is needless when both sides chaim a nominal majority in a poll of over 400,000 votes. Looking over the whole field at this distance, we judge that the State would vote Democratic to-day, but who can tell what a week may bring